

radiology Workshop series. It was preceded by *Volume I: Scalp, Skull and Meninges*, and by *Volume II: Intracranial Tumors Other Than Meningiomas*. The final volume, *Volume IV: Diseases of the Spine*, is to follow.

Volume III, like the preceding volumes, primarily is based on the transcribed and edited tape recorded proceedings of the weekly combined conferences of the Departments of Radiology, Neurosurgery, Neurology, and Neuropathology of the Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center.

The subject matter is presented as case histories in the clinico-pathological conference format with the cases grouped in six categories: Congenital Anomalies, Trauma, Infection, Vascular Anomalies, Degenerative Diseases, and Diseases of Unknown Etiology. With a few exceptions, the subject matter is restricted to cases from the Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center. As a result, some clinical syndromes are not included. Although it is not an all inconclusive review of the entire neuroradiology field, it does cover the more important aspects with good clinical and neuropathological correlation.

Also included in the discussion of some cases are the indications and contraindications for some of the diagnostic and surgical procedures and therapeutic approaches. It must be recognized by the reader that the views expressed represent opinions and experiences of the authors, all recognized authorities in their respective fields, but are not necessarily always in agreement with other authorities. Of course, this is to be expected and, in fact, makes the book more interesting.

Newer diagnostic aids, such as radioisotope scans, echoencephalography, and subtraction techniques were not included, since most of the cases were seen and recorded at a time when these newer diagnostic aids were still in the early development stage and had not been adequately evaluated.

All cases have accompanying pertinent radiographic reproductions and many also have gross and microscopic pathological illustrations. Although some of the radiographic reproductions are of excellent quality, many are only fair and some are rather poor. At least a moderate degree of prior neuroradiographic knowledge is required for the reader to appreciate many of these illustrations. The bibliography is quite limited, and the index only fair. These deficiencies are inherent in the organizational format, of course.

This is an interesting, informative book, pleasant reading, and is recommended for anyone interested in neuroradiology. However, because of the organization (case history-CPC format), anyone desiring a primary quick reference source for a specific question might be frustrated or disappointed.

CALVIN RUMBAUGH, M.D.

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(MAJOR'S) PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS — SEVENTH EDITION — Edited by Mahlon H. Delp, M.D., Peter T. Bohan Professor of Medicine, The University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City, Kansas; and Robert T. Manning, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine, The University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City, Kansas. 356 pages, \$9.50.

This is a thoroughly revised new edition of a well-known textbook. It is generously illustrated with black

and white photographs, diagrams and phonocardiographic tracings. Chapters have been contributed by 16 specialist authors. They have been edited to a uniformly clear and concise style and each is followed by a good list of references. Distinctive are the chapter by Ralph Major on the history of physical diagnosis and one by Robert Manning on theoretical aspects of making a diagnosis.

Like all textbooks of physical diagnosis, this is only a primer, designed to help the beginner but, aside from the references, of little use to practitioners or advanced students. Much attention is given to physical manifestations and very little to history taking, analysis of symptoms or how to record the data. Not enough emphasis is placed on the pathophysiological basis of symptoms and signs. This reviewer thinks today's second-year student of clinical medicine deserves a considerably more sophisticated (but still not encyclopedic) introductory textbook. None exists.

ELLEN BROWN, M.D.

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SURGERY OF THE AGED AND DEBILITATED PATIENT— Edited by John H. Powers, M.D., Surgeon-in-Chief Emeritus, The Mary Imogene Basset Hospital, Cooperstown, New York. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. 611 pages, \$19.50.

This book's 18 chapters deal with every aspect of surgery of the aged patient and was written by outstanding national authorities. The problems of the aged are presented from the viewpoint of the physiologist, biochemist, internist, surgeon, anesthetist, and psychiatrist on the methods of investigation and preparation of the aged or debilitated patient for surgery, and emphasizes the co-existence of physiologic as well as degenerative entities. The authors do not present the details of operative procedures, but rather emphasize those particular points, so that the elderly patient may adjust to the vicissitudes of surgery in order to manage not only senescent changes but also associated diseases. The chapters on the Physiology of Aging, the Pathogenesis of Diseases of Senescence, and the Metabolic Management of Elderly Surgical Patients present important basic knowledge, often overlooked, with which the surgeon should be familiar. The differentiation between biologic and pathologic aging permits one to recognize the decrements of functional capacity of organs and systems associated with aging and those due to disease processes. The aged and debilitated patient is discussed from the standpoint of the changes in body composition, chemistry, metabolism, blood volume, infections, water and electrolyte requirements, nutrition, cardiac, and the reserves of other systems. The discussion of the preparation of the aged or debilitated patient undergoing elective surgery is excellently presented and if followed will afford improved results. The preparation and timing for emergency surgery is also emphasized. Those particular features or differences in conducting the operative procedure are emphasized.

This volume incorporates pertinent features of anesthesia, vascular surgery, fractures, cancer, hepatic function, trauma, and sources of mortality in the aged patient. It will be of great benefit both to the surgical resident staff and the surgical practitioner.

LEON GOLDMAN, M.D.